**SOCIAL ACTIVISTS OF THE LATE 20TH CENTURY**. *Match each individual to their identity*.

***A. Earl Warren B. Thurgood Marshall C. James Baldwin***

***D. Bob Moses E. Lyndon Johnson F. Richard Nixon***

***G. Cesar Chavez H. Malcolm X I. John Lewis***

***J. Stokely Carmichael K. Julian Bond L. Russell Means***

***M. The Greensboro Four N. The Kennedy Brothers O. Rachel Carson***

***P. Betty Freidan Q. Henry Kissinger R. Martin Luther King***

***S. Diane Nash T. Tom Hayden***

\_\_\_\_\_1. This African-American activist was deeply committed to the registration of black voters in the state of Mississippi; your text used him as an example of the resiliency of the movement, describing an occasion when he found SNCC offices ransacked and vandalized, but tidied up the space and slept on the floor.

\_\_\_\_\_2. This president’s Great Society programs might have left him a legacy similar to Franklin Roosevelt’s were it not for his catastrophic decision to escalate the Vietnam War.

\_\_\_\_\_3. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, this former California governor led one of the most progressive courts in history, using judicial interpretation to promote equality, integration, and equal opportunity for all.

\_\_\_\_\_4. This minister of the Nation of Islam preached segregation, self-sufficiency, and economic separatism. He later abandoned the “Black Muslims” to teach his own version of Islam. He was assassinated in 1965.

\_\_\_\_\_5. The author of *The Feminine Mystique* and the founder of the National Organization for Women, this activist became the single most influential feminist voice of the 1960s – and some would say she held that position into the 21st Century. She passed away in 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_6. He brought attention to the plight of migrant farm workers in the Western United States by organizing boycotts and strikes against the low wages and deplorable conditions on farms, ranches, and vineyards among Mexican-American laborers.

\_\_\_\_\_7. His commitment to women’s equality, the environment, and the policies of détente with communist rivals are often ignored due to his dreadful mismanagement of the Vietnam War and the paranoid, deceitful behavior which resulted in his resignation in 1974.

\_\_\_\_\_8. He attempted to bring peace to Vietnam as Nixon’s Secretary of State, and managed to exploit the Sino-Soviet Schism of the early 1970s to the advantage of the United States.

\_\_\_\_\_9. Perhaps the most well know environmental activist of the 1960s, her book *Silent Spring* resulted in the banning of DDT as a pesticide after she linked the substance to the devastation of bird populations in wetland areas.

\_\_\_\_\_10. He stated: “In the midst of blatant injustices inflicted upon the Negro, I have watched white churchmen stand on the sideline and mouth pious irrelevancies and sanctimonious trivialities. In the midst of a mighty struggle to rid our nation of racial and economic injustice, I have heard many ministers say: "Those are social issues, with which the gospel has no real concern." And I have watched many churches commit themselves to a completely other worldly religion which makes a strange, un-Biblical distinction between body and soul, between the sacred and the secular.”

\_\_\_\_\_11. He was the author of the Port Huron Statement, a lengthy rant composed by college students (Students for a Democratic Society, SDS) at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the summer of 1962.

\_\_\_\_\_12. He was a founding member of SNCC, a “Freedom Rider,” and the man who led the doomed 1965 Selma March – “Bloody Sunday”. He represents a Georgia congressional district today.

\_\_\_\_\_13. Proponents of civil rights, universal health care, and social welfare programs, two of these three brothers were assassinated. The third was an effective Massachusetts senator for many terms.

\_\_\_\_\_14. Joseph McNeil, Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair, Jr., and David Richmond were the names of the men who started the sit-in movement. They were all freshmen at North Carolina A& T. Their decision led other student groups to take similar actions, and won public support from President Eisenhower, who was usually a lukewarm supporter of civil rights causes.

\_\_\_\_\_15. One of the most important, but perhaps least known leaders of the Civil Rights Movement, she was a leading member of SNCC, a participant in the “Freedom Rides,” an organizer of Mississippi Freedom Summer, and one of the marchers at Selma.

\_\_\_\_\_16. He was the leader of the Black Power Movement, and eventually inspired militant groups like the Black Panther Party with his rhetoric. He left the United States to pursue Pan-Africanism in the late 1960s, took the name Kwame Toure, and continued to speak out across the world against injustice.

\_\_\_\_\_17. This Native American activist co-founded the American Indian Movement with Dennis Banks. The group occupied several famous sites in order to promote an agenda of sovereignty and self-sufficiency for Native American communities.

\_\_\_\_\_18. After participating in many of the events of the Civil Rights Movement as an SCLC member, he went on to join the Southern Poverty Law Center, the Georgia State Legislature, and to serve as the chairman of the NAACP from 1998 – 2010. He has most recently become and advocate for the rights of homosexuals – particularly the right to marry.

\_\_\_\_\_19. He was the author of *Go Tell It On the Mountain*, and an activist for African-American rights and gay rights during the 1960s. He was expatriate who toured the United States during the Civil Rights Movements most critical years.

\_\_\_\_\_20. He was one of the most successful lawyers to ever argue before the Supreme Court, winning over thirty cases which he brought before the highest court in the land. Lyndon Johnson made him the first African-American Supreme Court Justice by appointing him to the court in 1967. He served until his health began to fail in 1991, and was replaced – much to his chagrin – by Clarence Thomas, an appointee of George H.W. Bush.